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A. Holdway.

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HOLDWAY'S

DIAGRAM & SCALE

FOR CUTTING

30 DIFFERENT SIZES OF COATS & JACKETS.

ADAPTED FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

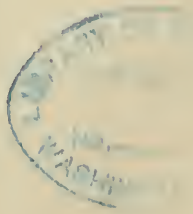
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INTRODUCTION.

It has often been a matter of regret and disappointment to the learner, as well as to the cutter of matured experience, that all or nearly all systems or rules for Garment Cutting hitherto published, have tended rather to mystify and confuse, than to simplify and condense the science intended to be explained, and to waste the time of the Cutter in a mass of unmeaning chalk lines, rather than speedily produce the effect required.

To obviate that difficulty, and enable the Cutter at once to arrive at the end in view, viz : a well developed garment, is the object of the present work. The approbation bestowed upon it by some of the first class cutters, is proof of its utility, especially to wholesale establishments, which must be doubly enhanced by its rapid and extensive sale.

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REMARKS.

In order thoroughly to comprehend the working of the scale it is only necessary to study it for a few minutes.

Thus for instance, to draw a 20 inch size, you are required to ascertain the divisions of that size. Find size 20 in the column of sizes, and opposite it you will find all the sub-divisions as accurately defined as fractions will admit, as follows :— $\frac{1}{4}$, 5 inches; $\frac{1}{3}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; $\frac{3}{8}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 inches; and $\frac{2}{3}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The shoulder elevator $4\frac{1}{2}$, which is invariably $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ in all sizes. Again, say size 50, $\frac{1}{4}$ is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; $\frac{1}{3}$, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches; $\frac{3}{8}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches; $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 inches; $\frac{2}{3}$, $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and the shoulder elevator 12 inches; and so on in all the other sizes the divisions will be found as near as can be laid down in fractions. The Diagram is 36 size, reduced to one third in all its proportions.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

In order to obtain a good fitting garment, the first step is to study the attitude and bearing of your client as minutely as your time will admit, and to take your dimensions very correctly, as one mistaken figure may be apt to derange the whole.

Before taking any measures, mark a point at the centre of the back between the shoulders, another under it at the shoulder blade, and then the natural waist.

Place the end of the measure on the neck bone, at the top of the back, where the collar seam should be, take the length to the middle of the back between the shoulders, then the next point at the shoulder blade, and again the waist point.

Noting the length of waist that fashion may require, bring the measure down for the full length of the skirt.

Placing the arm on a square with the body, measure across the back at the centre point, bring the measure down to the elbow and thence to the extreme length of the sleeve.

Find the width around the scye as exactly as possible, then the widths at the elbow and wrist, which two latter must be guided by fashion.

Apply the measure as before to the top of the back, bringing it down the front to the waist, next bring it round to the centre of the waist at the top of the hip joint, then round to the waist point at the back seam, next up to the shoulder blade, point again up to the point between the shoulders, and lastly up to the top of the back. Those are the balance measures.

Measure round the chest just under the arms again, half way between the chest and waist, and again at the waist.

For military or button up coats take the width round the neck, and the distance across the chest from arm to arm, and the length from the collar bone to the waist in front.

TO FORM THE BACK.

AS IN DIAGRAM.

Draw a straight line A,A, for the back seam, assume a point B, as in Diagram, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch below the square of the line, as top of the back. From B, mark according to measurement previously obtained, a point D, as the centre of the back between the shoulders, (see Diagram $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches,) another point E, as the shoulder blade point (Diagram $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches,) and C, as the waist. At each of those points draw straight lines at right angles with the back seam. On the line D, apply the measure for the width of the back, and at that point draw a line O,O, parallel with the back seam, cutting the line D, in the point F, which will give the centre of the back scye which is formed by projecting at top $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the line O,O, and going a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at bottom within the line, making the scye long or short as fashion or fancy may dictate.

From B, draw a line B,L, up to the square of the line for the back-neck any length you may desire, (Diagram $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.) Proceed then to form the shoulder seam from L to O, and the side seam from O to C, as fashion may require, forming also the back skirt according to your measurement required.

TO FORM THE SLEEVE.

SEE DIAGRAM.

Let the straight line A,A, represent the edge of the cloth, and assume a point B, as the top of the back-arm. Applying the measure, mark the point C, as the elbow, and D, as the extreme length of the sleeve, allowing for cuff or not, as fancy or fashion may suggest.

From B, on the line A,A, mark a point E, $\frac{1}{8}$ of the breast measure (Diagram $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches); at that point draw a straight line at right angles with the line A,A, on that line mark a point O, one half the distance from B to E, (Diagram $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches,) and from O, as a centre with the distance B,O, as a radius; describe a circle cutting the line E, in the point G, for the top of the sleeve. The variation necessary is to raise the point G, 1 inch, and to extend it 1 inch to the point H, as in Diagram. You will then have the sleeve top as B,F,H. Proceed then to form the backarm seam from B to C, going in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the point E; draw from B to E, and from E, gradually going out again to C, the elbow; again draw a line from C to D, going in any distance from the line A, that fashion may require; draw the bottom of the sleeve at D, and draw the fore arm seam from H to L, on that line, by your measurement of widths obtained. Mark also the under side sleeve according to the measure of the scye, allowing for any fullness that may be requisite.

TO FORM THE SKIRT OF DRESS COAT.

Let AA, represent the edge of the cloth; draw a line BB, parallel to it any distance you may desire for the width of the plait. Assume the point B, as bottom of the skirt, and apply the back-skirt, which will give the point C, as the top. Mark from C, on the line B, a point L, 8 inches down. At L, draw a short line at right angles with BB. Mark a point O, on that line, 2 inches in from the line B, and placing the angle of the square on the point C, at the top, allow one arm to pass through the point O, and draw a line from C, corresponding with the other arm of the square, (Diagram C,D,) which will

give the top of the skirt at angle of $12\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, as nearly as possible. The variation required is to lower the top at C, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and go in 1 inch, (as at E, in Diagram); as also, to lower the front at D, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, which makes the strap to keep its place. Proceed then to mark off what is necessary for the waist measure from C, and form the remainder of the skirt according to fashion or inclination.

TO FORM THE SKIRT OF FROCK COAT.

Let AA, represent the front edge of the cloth. Draw a straight line BB, at right angles with AA, and 3 inches below B, draw another line C, parallel to BB. On the line C, mark a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge, (C, in Diagram,) as the lapel seam. Allowing for the width of the back, mark from the lapel seam the width of your waist-measure up to the line BB, (D, in Diagram,) with any fullness you may desire, and draw the line from C to D, as top of the waist, hollowing the seam or not as the shape of your Client may require. Draw a perpendicular line from D to C, and extend the line C, as much beyond that line as the distance from D to C, (3 inches in Diagram,) to the point E, and by drawing the plait line from D, through E, you have the spring of the skirt as nearly as possible at an angle of 45 degrees. Should the fashion, shape or inclination of your Client not require such spring, it may be reduced by drawing the plait line through the points F, G, or H, as may be desirable. Proceed then to form the bottom of the skirt, regulating the length by the back-skirt.

TO FORM THE FOREPART.

Having transferred the chalk line D, to the left back, lay it on the cloth, the top inclining outwards. Chalk round the back scye and as low down in the side seam as the shoulder blade line E. Place one arm of the square on the back seam allowing the other to rest on the line D, in the centre of the back, continue that line on the cloth to an indefinite length; you will thus have the straight line (O,O, in Diagram,) partly on the back and partly on the cloth as a Foundation line. From the back seam on that line mark the following points:—A as $\frac{1}{4}$ the breast measure; B as $\frac{1}{2}$; C as $\frac{3}{8}$; D as $\frac{1}{2}$; and E as $\frac{2}{3}$. At the point A, draw a straight line A,I, at right angles with the foundation line O,O, towards the bottom of the cloth. Mark the point I, from A, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{8}$ the breast mea-

sure, (Diagram 4 inches); at the point B, draw another line B,K, parallel to A,I, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ the breast measure, (Diagram $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches); at the point C, draw another straight line at right angles with O,O, towards the top of the cloth, and on that line mark a point D,d, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ the breast measure, minus $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, (Diagram $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) which line is called the *Shoulder Elevator*: place the angle of the square on the point D,d, and with one arm extending to the point E, on the foundation line O,O, draw a straight line from D,d, to E, and another line to correspond with the other arm of the square towards the back which will fall a little from the back scye; lift the back and placing the point D, of the back on the angle D,d, of the shoulder elevator, and the back seam lying on the line D,d, E, the top towards the point E, wherever the back shoulder seam rests, there chalk the shoulder seam of the forepart; chalk also the top of the back up to the line D,d, E. It is necessary to lower the shoulder seam 1 inch towards the scye commencing from the shoulder elevator, for the sloping of the shoulders; you will thus have the shoulder seam as G,H, in Diagram.

Apply the back to its original position where it is chalked round the scye, letting the line across the back correspond exactly with the foundation line, O,O, as before; move the back in at the top from the shoulder blade point E, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, (as at Y in Diagram,) and draw the top of the side seam to correspond with the back. Proceed then to form the scye by drawing the lines from H to K, and from Y to I, and the remainder from K to L, and I to L, as in Diagram, according to your scye measure and in accordance with the bearing of your Client, as his arms may incline forward or backward; you will thus have the scye in its true position necessary for the *anatomical construction* of your Client. Proceed next to mark the balance measures. Apply the measure to the point B at top of the back and bring it down the cloth for the front waist, (P in Diagram); next down through the front of the scye for the waist at hip joint; next bring it round the front of the scye towards the bottom of the back and move the back on the point E, at the shoulder blade as on a pivot in towards your measure, till the waist balance measure strikes the back seam at the natural waist point; there on the cloth mark where the side seam of the back comes. Proceed in like manner with the balance measure of the shoulder blade, the point between the shoulders, and the top of the back, marking on the cloth wherever the side-seam of the back may touch, (Diagram points B, D and E). Proceed then to draw the side seam of your forepart in accordance with those points so obtained. Allowing the back to rest on the side seam as chalked, mark

your chest and waist measures, allowing whatever extra width may be desired or required by fashion in addition to your chest measure.

Before drawing your front as P,P, it will be necessary to find the exact position of the side body seam, which will be found by marking a point M, $\frac{1}{3}$ the waist measure in from the back seam, and another point S, at top $\frac{1}{4}$ the breast measure in from the point E, on the back seam towards the scye. A straight line drawn from the point S, at the scye to the point M, at the bottom will be found in all sizes to correspond with the *anatomical construction* of the body, where the hollowing of the side body is required. After taking out what may be required at the side body, proceed to form the front as P,P, and the waist line according to your measurements, and while forming the waist line, take out the puff or gusset in front of the Forepart, which, in the formation of some Clients is necessary to give additional fulness to the chest, and a graceful contour to the lower portion of the Forepart, (as at N, in Diagram.) Next form the gorge or collar seam; from the point G at the shoulder draw the collar seam through the line O,O, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in from the point D, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch under the said line regulating the remainder by fashion or will of your Client.

Military or button up coats of course being regulated by measure of the neck and the width across the chest from arm to arm.

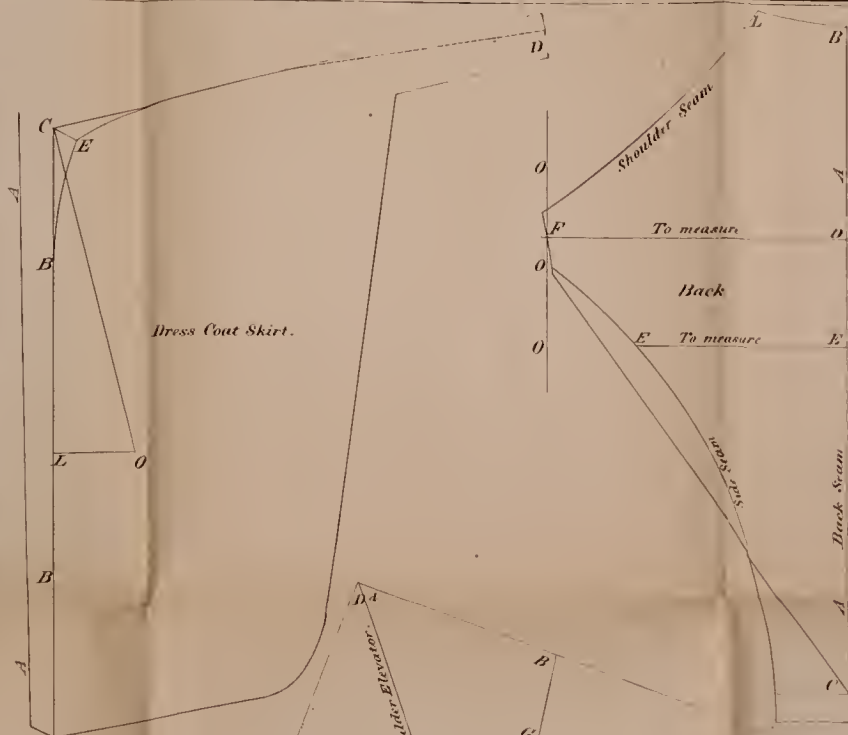
I have thus endeavoured to produce a succinct and explicit description of a system, which, founded as it is upon purely *scientific* principles, will be found to possess fewer objections than any hitherto submitted to the trade; and which, while it can be adapted to all sizes by its *mathematical* exactness, can also be brought to bear upon all shapes, by its *anatomical correctness*, when guided by the system of measurement *laid down*, which in all cases must be taken correctly as being the Foundation of a good fit.

The simplicity of its explanation has also been the subject of praise and admiration of some first rate experienced cutters, whose judgment I highly prize, and to whose opinion most Cutters in the Trade will defer. And, as their opinion after all must be the criterion by which the Trade in general will be guided, I submit it to the judgment of all good Cutters.

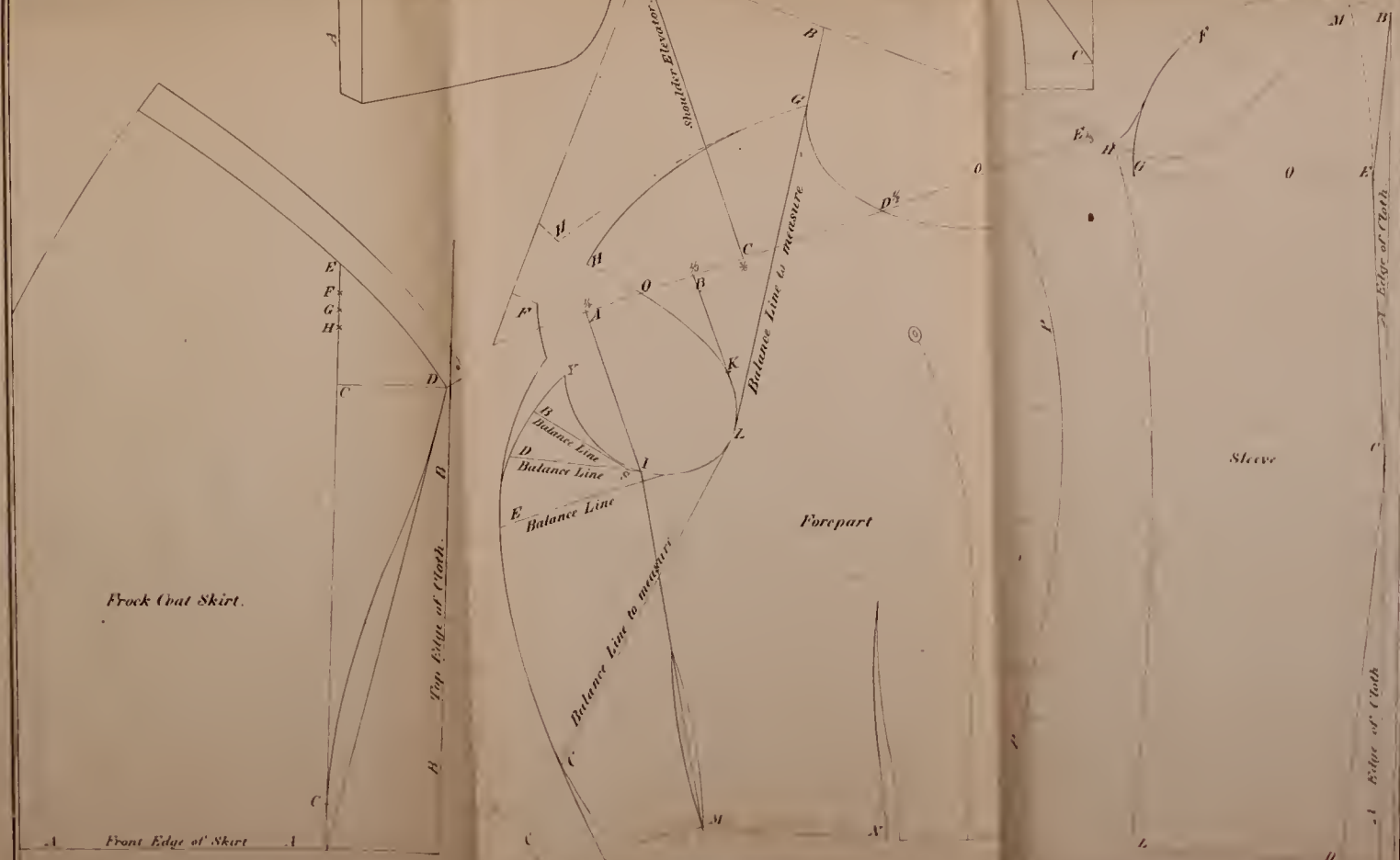
ALEXANDER HOLDWAY.

Comprehensive and Unerring Diagram and Scale for Coat & Jacket Cutting containing at one view and on one sheet a safe and expeditious method of obtaining a True and Perfect Fit, whereby any person can cut for thirty (30) different sizes, varying from the smallest sized Boy to the largest Man. Applicable also to the Cutting of Ladies Riding Habits, Basques &c. (by variation of Measurement only) founded on purely Mathematical and Anatomic Principles and guided by Measurement of the Body, adapted equally to the use of private practice or the more extensive operations of the largest wholesale Establishments, and guaranteed by fifteen years experience in New York, Paris, London &c.

δ_{max}	ϵ_2	ϵ_3	ϵ_4	ϵ_5	ϵ_6	Shoulder Elevator
20	5	6½	7½	10	13½	4½
22	5½	7½	8½	11	14½	5
24	6	8	9	12	16	5½
26	6½	8½	9½	13	17½	6
28	7	9½	10½	14	18½	6½
30	7½	10	11½	15	20	7
31	7½	10½	11½	15½	20½	7½
32	8	10½	12	16	21½	7½
33	8½	11	12½	16½	22	7½
34	8½	11½	12½	17	22½	8
35	8½	11½	13½	17½	23½	8½
36	9	12	13½	18	24	8½
37	9½	12½	13½	18½	24½	8½
38	9½	12½	14½	19	25½	9
39	9½	13	14½	19½	26	9½



Scapula	4	5	6	7	8	Shoulder Elevator.
40	10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	20	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
41	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
42	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	28	10
43	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
44	11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
45	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
46	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
47	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	16	18	24	32	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
49	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
51	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
52	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
53	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
54	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	36	13



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